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In times of crisis it must be

JEYES FLUID

Stocks from—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1842

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 18,302.

號二零百三千八萬一第

日九十月二十年辰丙

HONGKONG FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1917.

五拜禮

號二十月正年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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BOORD'S GIN.

(CAT ON BARREL BRAND).

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Mounting.

Various Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1280.

170

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
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6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
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7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all are not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors Order represent the Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN E

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

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NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3

Length on Keel Blocks ... 540 feet 350 714 feet

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 88 " 88 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 34 " 44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,600 tons. No. 2 12,000 tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 450 feet. 580 feet.

Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 58 " 68 "

Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 28 " 38 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,600 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 380 feet 9 inch.

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 54 " 64 "

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 38 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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TRAVELLING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUIKKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1916, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Selou (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Class	Time	Class	Time
1st	7.30 a.m.	1st	7.30 a.m.
2nd	8.00 " "	2nd	8.00 " "
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100th	9.00 " "	100th	9.00 " "

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen. 2.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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Telephone 141.

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	\$1.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover</
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Represent the highest degree of
perfection in artistic construction
combined with the embodiment
of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.—

Fire, Life, Marine, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee and Loss of Profits Insurance.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1917, the Company's Office will
be REMOVED to No. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (next to the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation).

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1916.



GORDON'S
GINS

ARE THE BEST.

INSIST ON HAVING GORDON'S.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND

SOUTH CHINA:

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OVERCOATS

Smart
in
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The materials are strictly all-wool tweeds and worsteds.
Correct in cut, tailored and finished in a fashion that
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PRICES RANGING FROM \$28.00 to \$42.00 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

ROUMANIAN OILFIELDS.

A RICH WAR BOOTY.

GERMANS' SLENDER SUPPLIES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES"]

The rich oil district of Roumania which the enemy is now rapidly nearing, lies north of Bukarest, with its great centre at Ploesti. There are other deposits well to the north in the department of Bucovina, in Moldavia, but these are less developed and are of much inferior importance to the oilfield near Ploesti. The wells for the most part lie in the Prahova valley between Ploesti and the Predal Pass, which the enemy have never been able to force, with some outlying but not unimportant wells in the neighbourhood of Tirgoviste to the west—a town which has now been captured.

How important the possession of this district would be to the Germans will be apparent from some figures of last year's oil yield. It is no exaggeration to say that the fall of Bukarest, though the loss of its capital is a moral blow to any country, would have less serious consequences for the Allied cause than the conquest of the oil-bearing zone. In 1915 one-and-a-half million tons of oil were treated through the refineries, and this gave, among other products, 25 per cent. of petrol. Of this total Roumania exported 420,000 tons of refined products, 98 per cent. of which went to Germany and Austria, and of that 98 per cent. only 3 per cent. was petrol. The Roumanian Government having decided to treat petrol as contraband. There is, therefore, a very considerable stock of petrol in Roumania—in all probability not far short of a million tons.

If Germany can get possession of the oil of Roumania it would be of more importance to her than the granaries, as she has been practically dependent on Roumania for her oil during the war. It is true, there was Galicia to draw from, but these fields were out of the enemy's hands for some time and a considerable amount of destruction was done there by the Russians, when they evacuated the oil district.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANT.

It is to be hoped that the Roumanian authorities, realizing that the main purpose of the German invasion is the acquisition of this rich source of an essential material of war, have taken proper measures (should the oil country have to be evacuated) to destroy the large stocks there. These oil stocks probably amount to one and a-half million tons. At the same time the Roumanians should thoroughly demolish all the wells and machinery. If this were done it would take about six months before the wells and machinery were again in working order. The following is a list of the most important centres of the oil industry:

Moroni Tintea
Busteni Teleza
Baicoin Bordeni
Campina Chicura

Of these districts, as has been indicated, Ploesti is the centre. It contains many refineries and large stocks of oil. The chief pumping and storage station of the Government pipe line is also situated here, and the town is quite one of the most important railway centres in Roumania. From Ploesti the main railway line runs direct to Simina and through the Predal Pass, passing Tintea and Baicoin, two oilfields situated on the plain, and thence on to Campina, another great oil centre, where the biggest refinery in Europe is situated, belonging to the Steaua Romana—a German company. From Campina the oilfields of Teleza and Busteni (the second most important field in Roumania) are within easy access by road, being about 9 to 13 miles distant. These fields are in the foothills of the Carpathians, and consequently more difficult to get at. Adjoining them are Bordeni and Chicura, which are not connected by railway, but are within 16 miles of Ploesti by road. All these fields are north and northeast of Ploesti. Still farther east are the oilfields of Bucovina, less developed up to the present.

North-west of Ploesti lies the most important oilfield in Roumania from the point of view of production—namely, Moroni, which is reached by road from Ploesti at a distance of about 25 miles. To the west of this again is the town of Tirgoviste, which contains refineries and a considerable stock of oil. These oilfields in the Moroni-Tirgoviste district are now immediately threatened by the German advance, which has already reached Tirgoviste. Two of the very best roads in Roumania are the Bukarest-Ploesti and Ploesti-Campina roads, especially constructed for heavy traffic, being carriageable all times of the year.

The oil industry in Roumania, though it only rose to importance in 1899, when the production was 250,000 tons, has grown with remarkable rapidity. In 1907 the million mark was passed, the production gradually increasing until in 1914 it had reached 1,800,000 tons. During the last two years the average has been over 1½ million tons, development work having been considerably restricted during the war from lack of materials.

SHIPPING NEWS.

C.M.S. "KWEILEE" IN COLLISION.

The C.M.S. *Kweilee*, which left Hankow for Shashi and Ichang, on December 19th, had a collision with a junk when some 36 miles above Hankow. The junk, which was loaded with about 80 tons of antimony, was sunk and two of her crew were drowned, but the remainder of the crew—five in number—were rescued. The *Kweilee* had one or two of her oil or plates dented, but the damage was not sufficiently serious to prevent her continuing her voyage.

SEVEN NEW V.C.'S.

THRILLING STORIES.

In a recent *Gazette* will be found the announcement that seven more officers and men have won the Victoria Cross. All ranks from private to lieutenant-colonel are represented, and in the brief history of their exploits will be found another splendid catalogue of the military virtues—energy and resources, determination and endurance. We read of two men of the Middlesex Regiment, F. J. Edwards and Robert Ryder, who, private soldiers though they were, showed that instinct for leadership, that eye for the prime necessity of the situation, which is rare even among the bravest troops. It will be observed that these seven Victoria Crosses go to the infantry. The narratives of the deeds which won them show that the foot soldier of our time is worthy his ancestors in that "unconquerable British infantry" which held the blood-stained hill at Albuera and stormed with Picton the fortress of Badajos. Military history is agreed that there could be no higher praise. The following are the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men upon whom the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Victoria Cross:

Lieut. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) ROLAND BOYS BRADFORD, M.C., Durham L.I.

For most conspicuous bravery and good leadership in attack, whereby he saved the situation on the right flank of his brigade and of the division. Lieut.-Col. Bradford's battalion was in support. A leading battalion having suffered very severe casualties, and the commander wounded, its flank became dangerously exposed at close quarters to the enemy. Baked by machine-gun fire, the situation of the battalion was critical. At the request of the wounded commander, Lieut.-Col. Bradford asked permission to command the exposed battalion in addition to his own. Permission granted, he at once proceeded to the foremost lines. By his fearless energy under fire of all description, and his skilful leadership of the two battalions, regardless of all danger, he succeeded in rallying the attack, captured and defended the objective, and so secured the flank.

Temp. Sec.-Lieut. TOM EDWIN ADAM, Bedford R.

For most conspicuous bravery during operations. A portion of a village which had defied capture on the previous day had to be captured at all costs to permit subsequent operations to develop. This minor operation came under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Second-Lieutenant Adam, realising that time was all-important, rushing from shell-hole to shell-hole under heavy fire collecting men for a sudden rush, and for this purpose also collected many enemy grenades. At this stage he was wounded in the leg, but nevertheless he was able to outflank the enemy, and then seizing his opportunity, and in spite of his wound, he led a rush, captured the position, and killed the occupants. Throughout the day he continued to lead his men in bombing attacks. On the following day he again displayed courage of the highest order, and though again wounded and unable to throw bombs, he continued to lead his men. His magnificent example and valour, coupled with the skilful handling of the situation, produced far-reaching results.

Temp. Sec.-Lieut. HENRY KELLY, W. Riding R.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack. He twice rallied his company under the heaviest fire, and finally led the only three available men into the enemy trench, and there remained bombing until two of them had become casualties and enemy reinforcements had arrived. He then carried his company sergeant-major, who had been wounded, back to our trenches, a distance of seventy yards, and subsequently three other soldiers. He set a fine example of gallantry and endurance.

No. 11213 Sergt. ROBERT DOWNS, R. Dublin Fus.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack. When most of the officers had become casualties, this non-commissioned officer, utterly regardless of personal danger, moved about under heavy fire and reorganised the attack, which had been temporarily checked. At the critical moment he rushed forward alone, shouting, "Come on the Dubs." This stirring appeal met with immediate response, and the line rushed forward at his call. Sergt. Downs accounted for several of the enemy, and in addition captured a machine-gun, killing the team. Though wounded early in the fight, he remained with the company, and gave valuable assistance whilst the position was being consolidated. It was owing to Sergt. Downs' courage and initiative that this important position, which had resisted four or five previous attacks, was won.

No. 15888 Sergt. JAMES YOUNG TURNBULL, late Highland L.I.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty, when, having with his party captured a post apparently of great importance to the enemy, he was subjected to severe counter-attacks, which were continuous throughout the whole day. Although his party was wiped out and replaced several times during the day, Sergt. Turnbull never wavered in his determination to hold the post, the loss of which would have been very serious. Almost single-handed, he maintained his position, and displayed the highest degree of valour and skill in the performance of his duties. Later in the day this very gallant soldier was killed whilst bombing a counter-attack from the trenches.

No. 2442 Pte. FREDERICK JEREMIAN EDWARDS, Middlesex R.

For most conspicuous bravery and resource. His part of the line was held up by machine-gun fire, and all officers had become casualties. There was confusion

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC.

PRIMITIVE HABITS OF THE ESKIMOS.

Mr. George H. Wilkins, a member of the Stefansson Arctic Expedition, has reached England after more than three years spent in the Arctic, mostly among the Eskimos of Victoria Island, Banks Land, and the northernmost coast of Canada.

In an interview with *Reuter's* representative Mr. Wilkins, who is an Australian, and is going to join the Navy, described some of his experiences.

He joined the expedition as photographer, but at one time or another he has commanded the three small vessels of the expedition. He has done many thousands of miles of sledging, sometimes accompanied by only a single Eskimo, and, developing into a naturalist, has collected a large number of birds and mammal specimens from the Parry Archipelago, a region entirely unexplored hitherto by the naturalist.

Mr. Wilkins spent a considerable time among the so-called Blond Eskimo, whom Mr. Stefansson discovered on a previous expedition. They are quite untouched by Western civilisation, and their habits and customs are essentially primitive. They are not a long-lived race, and fifty years is perhaps the normal span. Human life is very little valued amongst them, and what civilised people class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity.

A KNIFE MADE AND TRIED. Visiting a camp where he had made friends with an Eskimo a few months before and not finding him, Mr. Wilkins inquired after his health. He was told that the man was dead, and the manner of his death was this. One day the deceased came across a member of the tribe fashioning a knife out of the copper which is found in this region. He chafed him, it appears, on his wrist of skill. "You don't know the first thing about making a knife," he said, in effect. The artist said nothing until he had finished his work, when, remarking, "I think it is a pretty good knife," he plunged it into the breast of his critic. The Eskimo have a keen sense of humour, and this incident was much appreciated.

There is a ceremony of marriage among these Eskimo, and apparently the number of a man's wives is limited only by his capacity to support them. The regular price for a wife is a rifle or twelve months' hard labour in the service of the prospective bride's family. It is only rarely that a rifle can be obtained from the Indians to the south, and the price paid for it, in skins, practically represent a year's activity in hunting. Some of the more opulent Eskimo possess three wives. One is chosen for her personal attractions, another for her prowess as a hunter and fisher, while the third does the house work.

CANNIBALISM. Some of the tribes are not above the suspicion of cannibalism, and there is a case now pending in which two Roman Catholic missionaries were killed and parts of their bodies eaten. But the arm of the Canadian Police is long, and it has been stretched out even to these remote limits, and has taken the culprits in charge. They, however, do not in the least understand the enormity of their offence.

Though the Stefansson Expedition has not achieved all that it set out to do valuable results have already been accomplished. In the Bathurst Inlet, according to Mr. Wilkins, enough copper has been found to make the expedition an economic success, and there is water power available there during at least six months of the year for working the crushing mills. On the purely scientific side eight tons of specimens, besides valuable photographic and phonographic records, have been brought back to Ottawa.

Mr. Wilkins parted with Mr. Stefansson in April last, but he heard from him in May by a letter brought by the returning support party. He was then travelling on the northernmost coast of the new land which he discovered in June, 1915, which has already been described. He proposes to explore this new land and to discover how far it extends. He will not return until next spring, and no news of his adventure can reach civilisation until the summer of 1917.

THE ANTWERP EXPEDITION.

Colonel Winston Churchill, in his concluding article in the *Sunday Pictorial*, argues that no more important results have been achieved in the present war, by forces so limited and for losses so small, than those rewarding the almost forlorn enterprise to relieve Antwerp. He declares: "To the five days thus gained we owe our victory on the Yser and safety of Dunkirk and Calais. There has been no more remarkable example of flexibility, celerity and baffling nature of the amphibious power, which Britain alone wields, but which she has so blindly undervalued and condemned."

and indication of retirement. Private Edwards, grasping the situation, on his own initiative dashed out alone towards the gun, which he knocked out with bombs. This very gallant act, coupled with great presence of mind and a total disregard of personal danger, made further advance possible and cleared up a dangerous situation. No. 3281 Pte. ROBERT RYDER, Middlesex R.

For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during an attack. His company was held up by heavy rifle fire, and all his officers had become casualties. For want of leadership the attack was flagging. Private Ryder, realising the situation, without a moment's thought for his own safety, dashed alone at the enemy trench, and, by skilful manipulation of his Lewis gun, succeeded in clearing the trench. This very gallant act not only made possible but also greatly inspired the subsequent advance of his comrades, and turned possible failure into success.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

We regret to learn that news has been received of the death of Mr. W. C. Ladd, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Lappa, Macao. Mr. Ladd left for England at about the end of 1915. On arrival home he joined the 25th Fusiliers and proceeded to German East Africa. He died on 3rd November, 1916, of enteric fever at No. 1 Stationary Hospital, Tanga, German East Africa.

Many of his friends in China will be interested to know that the name of Captain A. E. Wearne (formerly of the editorial staff of the *Yenching Daily News* and lately *Reuter's* agent at Peking) appears among the list of officers and men specially mentioned by General Sir Archibald Murray in his dispatch dealing with the operations East of Suez between June 1st and September 30th, 1916, published in the *London Gazette* of December 1st.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Sunday, 14th January:—The following members of "A" and "B" Cos. will attend at King's Park Range on Sunday, 14th inst., at 10 a.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.—Sergt. A. Charlton, Lee.-Cpl. F. C. Goodman, Ptes. D. E. Donnelly, A. J. J. Brock, C. Severn, W. Dickson, W. Anderson, F. A. Coleman, D. V. Stevenson, S. R. Jones, A. R. Lowe, H. G. G. Elson, P. H. Rolfe.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

January 11th, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, January 15th.—All Recruits. Tuesday, January 16th.—Maxim Gunners. Wednesday, January 17th.—All Recruits. (Recruits will be inspected by the D.S.P. (R).)

RANGE PRACTICE.

Monday, January 15th.—6 p.m. Thursday, January 18th.—6 p.m.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

All ranks, except Recruits, will parade under the O.C. Company at Central Station, at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, January 19th.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

All Section and other Commanders concerned are required to send in their weekly reports to Staff Inspector Potter, even if they consider they have no parades, etc., to report. Members of Sections attached to other units must be so described.

PATROLMEN.

During the present cold weather, Patrolmen may wear private overcoats, if of dark colour, with the Metropolitan Police Armlet on left sleeve above the elbow.

POLICE SCHOOL.

No. 2 Company Class is to include 32 P.-cs. (8 per Section), and not 20 P.-cs. as before ordered.

RESIGNATIONS.

Sergeant 526 Boleho is permitted to resign as from this date on leaving the Colony. P.-c. 723 Bird and 73 Lo Nam Chak are resigned as from this date.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

VACCINATION DUTY.

Y.M.C.A. Division. Members of this Division will attend as warned for Vaccination Duty from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. daily at the following Stations: Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, Hollywood Road West. Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road Central. Possession Point.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS.

(Officer in Charge of District.)

January 11th, 1917.

THE PAO LI SYNDICATE LOAN.

MELTING OF DRAWS CASH.

As an answer to the Government's argument that it was necessary to conclude the Japanese loan with the profits of cash-melting enterprise as security, the United Chambers of Commerce organized the Pao Li Syndicate and raised a large sum of money, which forms the principal of a short-term loan to the Government. The said Syndicate has also raised enough money to start the cash-melting enterprise under Government supervision. The loan agreement has been approved by the Ministries concerned and the Cabinet and is expected to be promptly confirmed by Parliament.

BIG LAND DEAL AT HANKOW.

A big land deal was put through at the close of last year in Hankow, says the *C. C. Post*, when the whole of lot 13 on the British Bund, opposite corner from the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was bought from the Augustine Procurement Mission by the International Bank. The bank intends to erect on this site in the near future one of the most up-to-date buildings in Hankow. Some time ago another big piece of ground, the lot on which the former Boomer Hotel stood, was acquired by the Banque Industrielle, and are soon to start building splendid new bank premises.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
ALLEGED STABBING.

In a stabbing charge which came before Mr. Wood it was stated by Inspector Gordon that the defendant, while leaving a ship in the harbour with a tin of beef under his arm, was stopped by a steward, and that he attacked the steward and stabbed him in the arm so seriously that he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he will be detained for a week at least.

A remand was granted.

ASSAULTING A POLICE
RESERVIST.

A Chinese fruit-seller was fined by Mr. Melbourne \$3, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, and was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months under a penalty of \$25, on a charge of assaulting a Chinese Police Reservist.

Defendant had erected two stalls in front of the complainant's back door, and though repeatedly requested to remove them as an obstruction, refused and became abusive, finally striking the complainant on the hand with a bamboo pole.

ONE-ARMED PICKPOCKET.

A one-armed Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood charged with stealing a watch from the pocket of another Chinese in Queen's Road.

Inspector Browne said that complainant was walking along the street, looking at something, when defendant skilfully extracted the watch from his pocket. The theft was observed by a Chinese watchman, who caught and held defendant till the police arrived.

Defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, stated that he had lost his arm twenty years ago as the result of a snake-bite. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

BURGLARY AT YAUMATI.

Before Mr. Melbourne, two Chinese were charged with breaking into a house on the ground floor of No. 48, Portland Street, Yaumati.

The evidence showed that a Chinese constable noticed one of the two defendants carrying a clock and inquired where he obtained it and whether he was taking it. Not being satisfied with the replies, the constable took both men to the police station. Subsequent investigation elicited that the clock and several articles of clothing, worn by the defendants when arrested, and also a bag of tools carried by the second defendant, had been taken from the house mentioned, which had been forcibly entered.

Mr. Melbourne convicted both defendants and sentenced each of them to three months' hard labour.

A CANTON MURDER.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wood was engaged hearing evidence in an application by the Canton Government for the extradition of Chang Ku, who is accused of the murder of Tseng Kin-ling at a village in the Yung Kun district of Kwangtung.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Mattingley, solicitor, defended.

It is alleged that the defendant was one of a party of four men who entered the house of the deceased on the night of November 28th, and that defendant deliberately shot the deceased four times, while the other three men stood looking on. After the commission of the crime the party left the house and disappeared. The defendant was subsequently arrested in Hongkong, and, on being communicated with, the Canton authorities applied for his extradition.

The motive assigned for the crime is a desire for revenge on the part of the gang because the deceased had refused to hand over money which they demanded from him.

The case was adjourned after part of the evidence had been heard.

AMERICAN NAVAL MAN IN
TROUBLE.

Johan Schwabbe, a quartermaster in the American Navy, was charged before Mr. Melbourne with having, on the 9th instant, (1) attempted to remove 50 rounds of revolver ammunition from the Colony without a permit; (2) given false information regarding the said ammunition; and (3) had the said ammunition in his possession without a permit.

Mr. McL. Messer, Capt. Superintendent of Police, prosecuted.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY
COURT.NO DISCHARGE BEFORE THE
IDES OF MARCH.

Re the Mui Chow firm, an application was made by Mr. Bowley, on behalf of a trustee, for an adjournment of the public examination. He only received notice of the sitting of the Court the previous day, and the trustee was quite unable to attend as he had to leave the Colony the previous night on important business. An adjournment was wanted in order that the trustee might attend the further public examination.

The Official Receiver said he had no objection.

Mr. Agassiz, on behalf of a surety of the debtor, asked if he had any *locus standi* to apply for the public examination to proceed without delay, and to be closed, so that debtor might be in a position to apply for his discharge, which he could not do until his public examination was over.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Agassiz had no *locus standi*, and from what he had heard and seen he did not think debtor would get his discharge before the Ides of March. (Laughter.)

The public examination was adjourned.

GOOD ASSETS.

In connection with the Ho Tak Chan firm, for which application for rescission was made, Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of petitioning creditors, applied for a receiving order to be made. The debt on which the petition was based was one for \$3,000 odd dollars, for goods sold, and the assets estimated in the petition were about \$3,500, although it seemed there were more than that. The Official Receiver had sold the business of the debtor firm for \$4,200, and there were some other assets to come in, about \$5,000 or \$6,000. The act of bankruptcy was a notice suspending payment.

The receiving order was made.

ABSENT PARTNERS.

A receiving order was also made in connection with the Luen Kee firm, the principal partners of which, Mr. Davidson said, had gone away, presumably with the object of delaying or defeating their debtors.

IMPORTANT LEGAL ISSUE.

It was stated that there was an important legal issue concerned in the bankruptcy of the Tung Kee firm, Mr. Hind intimating that he had retained Counsel.

A day for hearing the petition will be fixed in Chambers.

SPORT.
CRICKET.

CLUB v. KOWLOON.

To be played in the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the Club:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. D. Bissaker, F. W. S. Evans, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Morgan, F. J. de Rome, and H. H. Tayler.

Defendant denied all the charges and stated that, having got a police permit to leave the Colony and proceed to Canton, he did not think a permit was necessary to possess and remove the ammunition. It was not the case that he gave false information when he purchased the cartridges in Hongkong, nor when he was challenged about the possession of them by the permit officer on the Canton train. He carried them quite openly, and showed the permit to travel to both the shopkeeper and the pass officer when asked to produce a permit.

Evidence was given to the effect that when asked for a permit for the ammunition, defendant produced the permit to travel, which was not in his name, but in that of a shipmate, and represented to the Chinese shopkeeper that it was a military pass for ammunition granted to him because he was a naval man.

Defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, said he had been going about the port of Hongkong for sixteen years, whereupon the Magistrate remarked that he ought to know a pass was required for the removal of ammunition.

Mr. Messer, remarking that he did not want to say too much, asked for a conviction.

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$40, and ordered the ammunition to be forfeited.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, January 8th.

A HAPPIER POLITICAL CONDITION.

I listened to a well-educated Chinaman a few days ago, who was in his quiet, unostentatious way reviewing the political situation in China. He began by saying that the Chinese were in a much happier condition politically than they were this time last year. He had not proceeded far when he stated the secret of the greater measure of happiness. It is, in simple words, the defeat of him who tried by all means in his power to reinstate the monarchy and place himself on the throne. Had the late President succeeded, the revolution would have gone for nought, and much that was obnoxious in the old regime would have been reinstated. Nothing would be more gratifying to the multitudes of Chinese who are still imbued with the old China spirit. Yuan had already excluded civilians from private audience. Their deputies were even refused admittance into the audience chamber. This and other handicaps are now withdrawn, and the new President is endeavouring to conform to the spirit of the New Republic in fact as well as in word. Every section of the great Republic has now direct access to the President himself.

RELIGION AND THE STATE.

Throughout the whole country much feeling is manifested in the matter of what religion is going to be recognised by the States. The Confucianist, which has by far the largest following in China, is represented by Kang Yu-wei, who never ceases to urge upon the Government the necessity of recognising Confucianism as the staple religion for China. I gather from various sources that he is not backed up as one would expect, and his advocacy is consequently falling flat. But the matter is not left here. Other religions have made their protestations. The Protestant and the Roman Catholic churches, as well as the Mohammedan churches, have sent deputations to the President. All are of one mind in urging upon the President that the State should recognise no form of religion, thus giving full freedom and liberty of conscience to the citizens of China in the matter of religion. The opinion is more and more gaining ground that the Chinese Government will follow the example set by the American Republic.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM GROWING.

The authorities in our district have really taken seriously in hand the suppression of opium. The Kityang magistrate has done heroic service. He has, personally, visited every district in his county where it was reported that the poppy was being cultivated. He has even penetrated the little valleys in the high hills, where the growers thought they would be immune or unmolested by officials. He has hunted them down. The anti-opiumists will gladly vote him a button for his gallant exertions. Amongst the farmers there is much wringing of hands. They were led to believe that their greed for money would be satiated. I learn that in Chau Yang and Phu-neu counties similar stringent measures are being taken. The only recalcitrant county is Fongshun, where the magistrate has been dismissed for his great remissness. The new man is already at his post and has at once set out on the warpath. He has much work before him, and some of the opium will have been already tapped. It means an enormous loss to the farmers. It is now too late to secure a cereal crop, and, added to their discomfort, is the fall in price of native sugar. So this will be a lean year.

I am informed that in this opium warfare nothing like bribery has been tolerated. I can nowhere gather that it is the intention of the Government to stamp out the opium root and branch from the State. As soon as the time-limit with the Indian Government shall have come to an end, which is now nigh at hand, the farmer will have his own way.

"OLD CUSTOM."

Apart from Chinese officials and Christian communities, no notice has been taken by the public of the New Year. In this matter, as in many others, old China still survives, so that the Chinese in the mass are by no means true to their republican vows.

COMPANY MEETING.

EWO COTTON S. AND W. CO., LTD.

The 21st ordinary meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on the 4th inst., at the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, general managers.

Mr. J. Johnstone (Chairman), said:—At our last annual meeting, I remarked that the future outlook was causing your general managers grave concern, and a glance at the accounts unfortunately shows that they had reason to be anxious.

During the greater part of the 12 months under review, we suffered from the absence of a satisfactory consumptive demand for our chief products, due mainly to the monarchical movement, and it was not until after the death of Yuan Shih-kai that a gradual improvement set in. We also suffered from the continual rise in silver, which enabled competitors in Japan and India to keep prices at a low level in spite of the gradual and important advance in cotton.

The poor cotton crop in this district last season further accentuated our troubles, local grades being comparatively dear; this necessitated the importation of large quantities of Indian cotton, the spinning of which, owing to import duty, places us in an unfavourable position as compared with mills in Japan.

The profit for the year was Tls. 124,808.95, which, with the amount brought forward, leaves available for distribution Tls. 141,505.21. To this sum, it is proposed to add Tls. 125,000 from equalization of dividend fund and to pay a dividend of Tls. 8 per share on the ordinary shares. It may be of interest to you to know that inclusive of this year's dividend, the average return to shareholders for the past six years is Tls. 11.67 per share.

From the report, it will be seen that it is proposed to write off plant and machinery Tls. 72,000 and buildings Tls. 23,000—both these amounts exceed last year's appropriations by Tls. 2,000, and are called for by the additions during the past year.

If you approve of the proposed appropriations, the equalization of dividend fund will be reduced to Tls. 375,000, and I venture to hope that, at no distant date, we shall be in a position to bring this reserve back to Tls. 500,000.

Our working costs during the year have been high, owing to abnormal advances in all stores, and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future as our coal contract alone for next year is at an advance of Tls. 3 per cent, which means an additional outlay of Tls. 60,000. The expenditure in interest was Tls. 64,056.99 against Tls. 3,813.60 in the previous year. This was mainly due to the badness of trade, necessitating the carrying of heavy stocks, also to the further extensions at the mills.

In this connection, I should like to point out that in the last three years we have expended in machinery and buildings Tls. 328,682.22 without calling up any fresh capital. At the present time, it is not contemplated that we shall find it necessary to expend much on machinery or buildings in the next 12 months; your consulting committee, however, realize that should any important addition be called for they may find it advisable to issue fresh capital.

On the whole, your general managers are satisfied with the reception accorded to our specialities, although I am sorry to say that some of them have not, so far, been the success hoped for.

As regards the future, it is difficult to prophesy how we shall fare, but I may say that we have made a much better start than last year, and that the outlook is healthier than we have seen it for many months. This season's China cotton crop is somewhat above the average, and prices of local grades are comparatively cheap.

Repeated representations to the Customs regarding the unfair taxation of some of the products of the local mills, as compared with the import duty on similar goods from foreign countries, have so far been fruitless, and it appears to me that until the officials in China realize the importance of fostering home industries there will be no relief, or preferential treatment worthy of that name.

The short-sighted policy of failing to encourage home industries means that vast sums of money are expended each year to pay for imports which could be manufactured from raw material available in this country. If home products were given a preferential treatment of even 2 per cent, I predict that there would be a great impetus to the cotton spinning and weaving industry of this country.

In recent months the adulteration of cotton with water and cotton seeds has been serious, and, in the interests of the trade, I trust the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association will shortly be able to reduce the standard of moisture from 12 to 11 or 10 per cent.

We have not suffered from a scarcity of labour recently, but I anticipate some shortage when the projected mills in the Yangtsepoos district come into operation.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and accounts, authorizing the payment of a dividend of Tls. 8 per share on ordinary shares, and directing that a bonus of Tls. 2,500 be paid to the staffs at the mills. The consulting committee was re-elected.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 1741.

MEN'S WINTER WEAR.

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SOCKS, GOWNS, GLOVES, ETC.

IN RELIABLE QUALITIES AT MODERATE PRICES.



HERCULES
RIBBED WOOL
HALF-HOSE



MEN'S FINE WOOL AND "VIVELLA"

SHIRTS FOR DAY AND SPORTS WEAR.

MEN'S WINTER / WEIGHT

PYJAMAS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

\$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.50 \$8.50 PER SUIT.

MORLEY'S KNITTED AND HEAVY MERINO

SOCKS IN HEATHERS, KHAKI AND GREYS.

\$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2.00 PER PAIR.

MEN'S WHITE AND KHAKI WOOL

SCARVES \$2.25 to \$4.00

WHITE, GREY AND BROWN DOESKIN GLOVES.

JAEGER'S PURE WOOL KNITTED

WAISTCOATS IN ALL SIZES.

WITH AND WITHOUT SLEEVES \$6.50 to \$10.50 EACH.

LONDON MADE WARM AND USEFUL

DRESSING GOWNS \$17.50 to \$35.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[18]

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

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Cheong Tai.

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Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOKEL.



PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

of 4 dozen.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

of 8 dozen.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[94-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

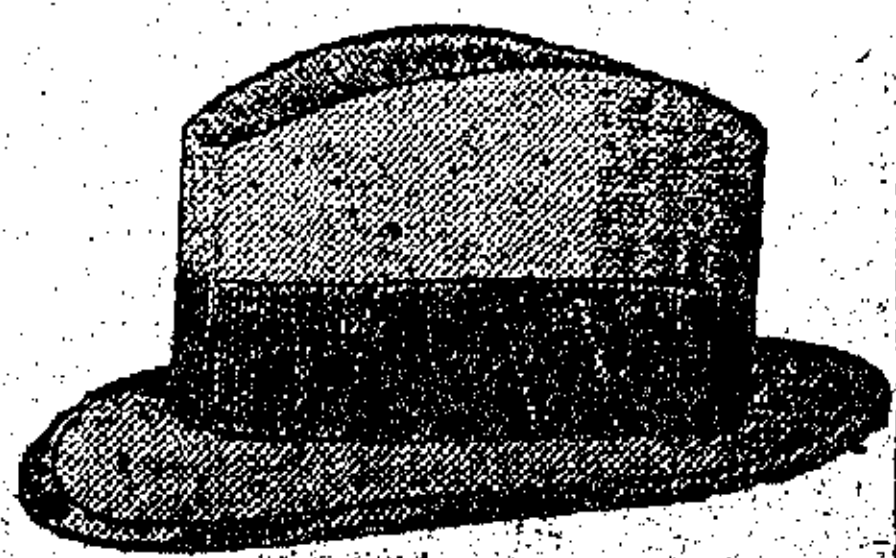
GLYN'S HATS in

SOFT FELT, TWEED
AND VELOUR.

CAPS in

SMART TWEEDS
AND ALPACAS.

Wm. POWELL, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business heretofore carried on in Hongkong, Fuchow, and elsewhere, under the style of GILMAN & CO., has been converted into a private company with limited liability, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st January, 1917, be carried on as before and at the same places under the style of GILMAN & CO., LTD.

All contracts entered into by the Firm of GILMAN & CO. will be carried out by GILMAN & CO., LTD., to which Company all debts due to the Firm of GILMAN & CO. are payable, and by which all debts due from that Firm will be paid.

Mr. W. L. PATTERSON, a Director of GILMAN & CO., LTD., will continue in the Management of the Business in Hongkong, with the assistance of the staff of the late Firm. Dated this 11th day of January, 1917. [174]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245, and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2601, 2620, standing in the Register in the name of AMENDHOV HABIBHOV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 853, for Five Shares, Nos. 1576/1580, standing in the name of AMENDHOV HABIBHOV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [178]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [179]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [180]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [181]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAN KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued to Messrs. LLOYD & BARTO for Transfer of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of Mrs. RURA WELLS, having been MISLAIN, LOST, or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. RURA WELLS, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [110]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss JEAN DU JESUS, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [114]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss FELICIANA NOGUEIRA, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [115]

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHULTER, IN LIQUIDATION.

FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.

CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Underigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [170]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this COMPANY'S GENERATING PLANT is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917. [185]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1917:—

MONDAY, 23rd January.
FRIDAY, 23rd February.
THURSDAY, 23rd March.
FRIDAY, 27th April.
WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
THURSDAY, 28th June.
FRIDAY, 27th July.
WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
THURSDAY, 7th September.
MONDAY, 29th October.
WEDNESDAY, 28th November.
FRIDAY, 21st December.

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1917. [180]

G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of

BOOTH AND MATCHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure. Terms—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers to the Government. [171]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, SIX ROOMS, Unfurnished.

Apply—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
[167]

TO LET.

A T PEAK, SIX-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, Tennis Court, Vegetable Garden, March to October. \$145 per month, inclusive.

Apply—
Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[168]

TO LET.

"HOLYROOD," Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Close Verandah facing Lyman Road.

Apply—
RITCHIE,
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
[161]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

M. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road.
[166]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING.
[162]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[167]

TO LET.

FULLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[160]

TO LET.

GLDOWNS in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[164]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[172]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central: HOUSES in King's and York Buildings; HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road; HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[168]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central: HOUSES in King's and York Buildings; HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road; HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[168]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[166]

TO LET.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, TEN PEAK, FURNISHED, 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLETTS GUEST, 63, PEAK.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET, with entrance at Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES VAUX VILLAS, 31, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[160]

FOUND.

SMALL WATCH Found on Kennedy Road.

Apply by letter with description of Watch to—
M.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[175]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 416.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 12TH JANUARY, 1917.

WAR AND WAGES.

Just as merchants seek to obtain the best price possible for their wares, so it is only natural that those whose stock-in-trade consists of their labour, be it manual or intellectual, should attempt to secure the highest pecuniary rewards for their services. It is true that, in times of peace, a considerable amount of charitable work is done gratuitously, and that in time of war great sacrifices are readily made. Since August, 1914, for example, hundreds of thousands of men have left safe and well-paid positions in England and elsewhere for the dangerous and poorly-rewarded labour of the battlefield. On the other hand, while the war has emptied some pockets it has put fortunes into others. A great deal of discussion, has, consequently, raged around the subject of high prices, huge profits and increased wages. In a time of national crisis even the most phlegmatic individuals become emotional. It is, therefore, not surprising that the public should denounce as profiteers, and even describe as "unpatriotic bloodsuckers," capitalists who are rapidly making fortunes. Yet, upon reflection, most people will agree that these capitalists are only human when they dispose of their goods to the highest bidder. As a last resource the critics will avail themselves of the privilege of the Englishman and blame the Government. In a properly organised State, they will argue, such things could never happen. But is any State of the present day properly organised? For years we have been accustomed to hear a great deal about the matchless organisation of Germany, and no sane man can deny that our enemies have

managed to do some things extremely well; but in that country, as elsewhere, the war has enriched a few and impoverished the many. There are certain well-established laws of supply and demand, and it seems that of these one of the most certain is that prices rise in the time of war. There are some reasons which make that unfortunate result appear almost obvious. It was, for instance, stated not long ago in the House of Commons that our men eat half as much again when they are serving as soldiers as they did when in civil life. The effect of a fifty per cent. increase in the amount of food consumed by five million men must be to send up the price of the things which we all eat, especially when we remember that food production is not increased, but actually decreased, by the enlistment of the workers. There are, of course, many other equally important factors, but for the purposes of illustration this will suffice. If prices go up, the average man becomes discontented with a stationary income. Those who have families, especially, experience difficulties very quickly; those whose lives are in their care begin to suffer hardships. No body likes to feel that his labour is bringing him a smaller reward now than it did formerly. The inevitable result is that a rise in prices always leads to a demand for an advance in wages and salaries. In Great Britain, since the commencement of hostilities, a new system of meeting the situation has come into practice by the granting of "war bonuses" to numerous workers as a compensation for the increased cost of living. It does not, however, seem at all probable that prices will fall rapidly when peace is signed, and if the reasons offered for the "war bonus" are sound now they will hold good after the war until things return to the condition of early 1914. And he would be a bold man who would give a date for the commencement of that era.

The conditions of European labour in the Far East are so entirely different from those which obtain in Great Britain that it is not easy to judge how far the fluctuation in salaries and wages of the "one country" are affecting us out here. In the first place, it is almost true to say that no white man East of Suez works with his hands, and, secondly, that there is nothing amongst Europeans in the Far East, which exactly corresponds with the workers' Trade Unions at Home. Yet there are a large number of inspectors and foremen who do not hesitate to admit that they come from the same class of society as the men in the workshops of Great Britain, and the shipping strike of a few months ago showed that there is at least one group of salaried people in the Far East sufficiently well organised to be able to bring pressure to bear upon their employers. If these men find that the cost of living increases very much, without any corresponding improvement in their remuneration, they will certainly be less contented. It is when we come to consider certain classes of salaried men that almost insuperable difficulties appear. The violent fluctuations in exchange and the rise in the prices of commodities have seriously affected those who, like the men in the Army and Navy and some of the Government servants, are paid on a sterling basis. It is true that the local Government has met the exchange grievance by paying four-fifths of the salary at a maximum dollar of one shilling and ninepence, but all private firms have not followed that example. So far as we are aware, the officers of His Majesty's services are paid at the rate of the day, which has meant for them a serious reduction in the number of dollars received even during the last few months. In general, we may expect to see prices rise during the war, and they will take a long time to decrease perceptibly. Nor must we be surprised if the native labour in China becomes dearer. The Chinese artisan in any one of the local works receives more than the coolie, but both of these purveyors of labour will expect, and doubtless obtain, a higher wage as the price of rice increases. That will mean an increase in the cost of native labour, which will affect the wages of servants and the price of many commodities. Everything seems to point to a further increase in the cost of living, and if salaries do not keep pace with this the standard of comfort will, of necessity, fall. That is what will probably happen all over the world.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$65 to the funds of the Hospitals from Sin Sen Che.

The following shareholders' meetings are advertised for the 29th inst.:—West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., and Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

The firm of Gilman & Co., of Hongkong, Fuchow and elsewhere, has been converted into a limited liability company. Mr. W. L. Patterson, a director of the Company, will continue in the management of the business in Hongkong.

At the Hongkong Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice announced that next week he would be sitting in the Full Court of three judges, and would also have to deal with Criminal Sessions. In the following week it was Chinese New Year, and the week after that he was taking Criminal Sessions, which, he understood, would last nearly the whole week.

The Naval Yard Police held a well-attended Whist Drive in their Mess on Wednesday. Mr. A. B. Allen, who acted as M.C., presented prizes at the conclusion to the following successful players:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Wright, 2nd, Mrs. Phillips; 3rd, Mrs. Goodman; 4th, Mrs. Hart. Men:—1st, Mr. Wilkes; 2nd, Mr. James; 3rd, P. O. Dobbin; 4th, Sergt.-Major Sainsbury; 5th, Mr. Crocker.

Mr. Somerset Playne, who was well known in Hongkong, some six or seven years ago, and who recently went to New Zealand to get married, has been held up in Ceylon on his return journey through the illness of Mrs. Playne. On landing from the steamer at Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Playne went to Anuradhapura to see the ruins. While there Mrs. Playne was taken ill with enteric fever, and both Mr. and Mrs. Playne will therefore be detained for some time.

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN HONGKONG.

LETTER BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The undernoted letter is alleged by the Manila Press to have been written by Mr. G. Anderson, the American Consul in Hongkong to H.E. the Governor of the Philippines:—

"Lately we have had a number of cases where Filipino students en route to the United States have come to Hongkong with insufficient ready money for their needs. Most of them have had what money they required in the United States in the shape of drafts, the proceeds of which would be available there only. Three students who came in the office yesterday and are typical of the class had such funds available in America but only five pesos cash for use in Hongkong. Inasmuch as they are on ships which lay over in Hongkong from a week to ten days during which time they must look out for themselves ashore they simply have not money to support themselves. The result is they have been thrown in the lowest possible grade of boarding houses under very unfavourable surroundings and at a time when an epidemic of small-pox is raging. I consider the practice a very dangerous one and I should say that any Filipino of the student class or better should pass through Hongkong with an allowance of at least \$5 Mexican a day for expenses during a stay here."

"I write this to you with the feeling that perhaps you can pass the word along through some government channel or otherwise to warn people sending students or others through Hongkong under such conditions as to the need of providing sufficient money for them while here. I believe the present state of things represents a real danger which should be avoided."

GERMANS' NEED OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

An order was recently issued to the German troops saying that it was essential that British prisoners should be captured. The order ended with the words, "Unless prisoners are captured soon, more extensive operations against the enemy's positions will have to be undertaken."—A. threat, in short, that unless the Germans could capture prisoners near their own trenches, they would be sent to the British trenches to look for them.

THE WAR.

ALLIES AND PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE:

REPLY HANDED TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

THE KING AND FOOD PRODUCTION.

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTENTE'S ULTIMATUM.

SPAIN AND THE TORPEDOING OF SPANISH STEAMERS.

TURKEY AND THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND'S HISTORIC ACRES. TO BE PLOUGHED UP FOR FOOD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, January 10th.

The King has consented to the immediate ploughing up of several hundred acres of Richmond and Bushey Parks for the cultivation of a cereal fodder crop, with the object of increasing the food supplies. Allotments will also be selected in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park and Regent's Park, which will be available to the public, for the cultivation, by the park staffs, of vegetables suited to the London soil and atmospheric conditions. There will be a responsible person to instruct enquirers.

ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE.

HANDED TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, January 11th.

M. Briand, this afternoon, handed the American Ambassador the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Peace Note.

TURKEY AND THE PEACE NOTE.

SULTAN'S "HUMANITARIAN" REGRETS.

AMSTERDAM, January 10th.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan, in a Proclamation to his troops, regrets that the humanitarian proposal for peace negotiations has been disdainfully rejected by the Entente, who are therefore responsible for the continuance of the bloodshed henceforth. Together with their allies, the Turks would redouble their efforts to achieve final victory.

DEATH OF "BUFFALO BILL."

DENVER, January 10th.

The death is announced of Colonel Cody, "Buffalo Bill."

SPANISH INDIGNATION.

TORPEDOING OF SPANISH STEAMERS.

PARIS, January 10th.

The Temps correspondent at Madrid states that Signor Alvarez, head of the Reform Party, referring to the torpedoing of Spanish steamers, said that Spain ought to adopt energetic measures, and the Government ought to decree an embargo on German vessels seeking refuge in Spanish ports, and cut off the grants enjoyed by the thousands of strangers, whom Spain was generously sheltering.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN. SOME NOVELTIES EXPECTED.

LONDON, January 11th.

Secrecy is maintained regarding the war loan, but it is not doubted that there will be two distinct issues, long dated and short dated, and free of income tax. Probably the big banks will be invited to co-operate in affording novel facilities to would-be investors by advances for immediate purchase. The issue has been postponed until the 12th inst. A meeting in furtherance of the loan will be held at the Guildhall on the 14th. Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna will be the speakers. Other Cabinet Ministers will also speak in the leading provincial centres.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

PARIS, January 9th.

General Wille, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief, interviewed at Bern, stated that Germany had assured them that she would not invade Switzerland, but, in the event of an invasion, the Swiss Army would act in close conjunction with the adversaries of her enemies. Switzerland's action would, so to speak, be automatic.

REVOLT IN SUMATRA.

BATAVIA, January 9th.

The Java Boek reports that a new revolt has been fomented by a new religious sect in North Sumatra, in which a Government official named Muller has been killed. The military are suppressing the movement.

ALLIED REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, January 10th.

Reuter is informed that the Allied reply to President Wilson is being delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris to-day, or to-morrow. It is a fairly long document, and there is reason to believe that it will indicate generally the terms on which the Allies will be prepared to discuss peace. It will be published in France forty-eight hours after President Wilson has received it.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HAS AN AUDIENCE.

LONDON, January 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George has had an audience of His Majesty the King.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL TROUBLES

OPPOSITION TO GERMAN PRESSURE.

MADRID, January 10th.

Signor Romanones has declared that he will never resign under foreign pressure.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO BE REPLACED.

It is reported that the German Ambassador will shortly be replaced.

SPANISH PRIDE AND GERMAN PRESSURE.

The fact that the Cabinet are remaining in office after receiving an assurance of the King's confidence, demonstrates that Spanish pride has revolted against German pressure. All the Parties appear to have combined to support the Premier in this international matter.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

DASHING INDIAN DIVISION.

LONDON, January 10th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—An Indian Division dashing captured, on Tuesday, 1,000 yards of trench on the Tigris, on the bend of the right bank north-eastward of Kut, taking 162 prisoners.

ROME CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF MACEDONIA.

ROME, January 10th.

A telegram states that a complete agreement was reached at the conference on the question of Macedonia. The Salonika front has lost none of its importance.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Ministerial changes in Russia were wholly unexpected. Up to the present they have not been explained.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd states that there are growing indications of another change in the Premiership. The names of M. Pokrovsky and Count Bobrinsky are mentioned.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

CENTRAL FIGURE AT ROME CONFERENCE.

ROME, January 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George was the central figure at the Conference.

The Italian papers state that it was he who suggested it at the end of December, and the arrangements were completed in a few days.

TRADE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

SCHEME FOR ORGANISATION.

LONDON, January 10th.

An Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, over which Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) presided, considered proposals for a large extension of the trade commissioner service in the British Dominions; also commercial missions and other matters relating to the organisation of British Overseas trade.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE YIELDS.

ENTENTE'S ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED.

ATHENS, January 11th.

Greece last night replied, accepting the Entente's ultimatum.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

ULTIMATUM ENDS AT MIDNIGHT.

PARIS, January 10th.

As an evidence of the determination of the Allies to act in the most rapid manner, M. Briand, in an interview, said that the Rome conference was necessary to clear up the difficulties of detail which had cropped up since the last conference. These, and attempts to confuse issues and to disturb the relations between the Allies, had been settled in a most satisfactory manner.

WHAT WILL CONSTANTINE DO?

PARIS, January 10th.

A Piræus telegram anticipates that King Constantine will yield, but at first he will merely undertake to liberate the imprisoned Venizelists, and re-establish the Allies' control.

The Allied ultimatum to Greece expires about midnight.

ENERGETIC ENEMY ACTION AT MONASTIR.

SUPPORT FOR CONSTANTINE.

SALONIKA, January 10th.

Everything indicates energetic enemy action at Monastir, where it is reported that a Bulgarian regiment has arrived from the Dobrudja. The remainder of the division is coming, besides an Austrian regiment from Kalkandeli. The principal object of the enemy will be to support King Constantine, and possibly some German reinforcements will attempt to work in the south, round Lake Ochrida, in order to join King Constantine's forces.

GERMAN AIMS IN ROUMANIA.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

The Times correspondent at Jassy states that there is no doubt that the Germans are aiming at the immediate occupation of the whole of Roumania. Despite the inclemency of the weather they are bringing up new troops, and are pressing the attacks with extraordinary violence.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES. RIGA BATTLE CONTINUES.

LONDON, January 10th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—The battle west of Riga continues. We captured a position between Tirul Marsh and the river. Since the 5th inst. we have captured twenty-one heavy and eleven light guns.

Eight attacks on the heights north of Kasino failed. The enemy pressed back the Roumanians, south of Rekoza. A counter-attack regained the position and 170 Germans were taken prisoner.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FAILURES.

AMSTERDAM, January 10th.

A wireless German official message states:—The Russo-Roumanians failed to recapture positions in the Susita Valley. We pressed back the enemy north and south of the Casiru Valley, taking prisoner, in two days, six officers and 900 men. We gained a foothold on the left bank of the Putna. North of Focsani we progressed behind the Putna, between Focsani and Fundeni, and forced the enemy beyond the Soreth, and took 550 prisoners. We have continued to progress at the mouth of the Rimnicul Sarat.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINOR BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, January 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We seized and consolidated a section of a trench eastward of Beaumont Hamel, taking 140 prisoners. In a raid eastward of Loos we entered trenches opposite Armentieres, killing many of the enemy.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, January 9th.

A message says that the Russians have captured a thousand prisoners and a score of guns, including some of heavy calibre, south-west of Riga.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADE IN GERMANY.

SINKING OF "SHANNON" DENIED.

The Admiralty denies the German claim that the cruiser Shannon was mined and sunk off the south coast in November.

MANY SINKINGS.

BRITISH CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER.

LONDON, January 10th.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers Lesbian (British), Alphonse le Conseil (French), Chinto Maru, (Japanese), Borgholm and Markland (Norwegian).

Captain Fry, of the Lesbian, was taken prisoner by the Germans.

The Norwegian steamer Lupus, the Danish steamer Svend, both on their way to England, were seized by the Germans and taken to Hamburg and Swinemunde respectively.

The following steamers have also been sunk—Paupar and Hansi (Norwegian), and three sailers.

NAVY LEAGUE AND THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

At a special meeting of the Parliamentary and shipping members of the Executive Committee of the Navy League last month, a carefully considered statement relating to the arming of merchant vessels as the most effective method of dealing with submarine aggression was considered and adopted.

A memorandum embodying the views of the Committee was delivered to the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the President of the Board of Trade, and the Prime Minister was requested to receive a deputation at the earliest possible moment, so that the views of the League might in fuller detail be placed before him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE AT CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the increased postage now in force, I would like to draw your attention to the excellent system of the British Post Office at Canton. The other day, a certain lady in Shamen received a form from the Post Office stating that 22 cents would have to be paid before she could receive a certain letter. Usually a coolie was sent with the requisite amount. This time, however, the lady herself decided to take delivery of the letter when passing the Post Office. On presenting the form and the amount, a letter was handed to her, stamped to the value of 24d. and of the correct weight which may be sent for that sum. On asking the reason why she should have to pay for a correctly stamped letter, the Chinese clerk bustled round (at the excessive speed for which they are noted), looked at several forms, etc., and returned the 22 cents. The public, as a rule, do not mind paying the correct amount for an understamped letter, but they do not want to pay the salaries of those who issue the forms—I am, sir, yours faithfully.

X. Y. Z.

Canton, January 10th, 1917.

BUKAREST.

"THE PARIS OF THE EAST."

A MEETING POINT OF EAST AND WEST.

Modern Bukarest is a city of contrasts, where the eye is continually struck by the antithesis between East and West. It has been called "the City of Pleasure" and "the Paris of the East"—a description which it owes to its boulevards and public buildings and the outward aspect of its society. But the place is essentially cosmopolitan, where all the nations of Eastern Europe mingle; where turbaned Turks and keen Greek and Albanian merchants jostle in the streets with Austrians, Germans, and Frenchmen, while the gipsies and Rumanes in their brightly-coloured native costumes give a touch of picturesque to the daily scene. Even the climate is no exception to the rule of contrasts. In winter the cold can be as intense as in Russia, while summer brings the hot and arid temperature of Southern Italy.

The same contradictions are presented by the city's architecture, which is modern in the centre, but of a somewhat Oriental type in the suburbs. Probably no European capital has seen such remarkable changes in the last 60 years. When Mokke travelled through Wallachia in 1828 he noted everywhere "the frightful traces of a long servitude," and the same influences were apparent in the capital 30 years later when Prince (afterwards King) Carol came to the Throne. An incident is told of the Prince's arrival in Bukarest in 1866, when the State procession drew up before a plain, one-storied house, dignified with a guard of honour. "What is this house?" asked the Prince. "That," said his embarrassed guide, "is the palace." But the unimpressive buildings, the unpaved and insanitary streets, and the general air of waste were shortly to be greatly changed. With the incursion of strangers from the west Bukarest awoke from its lethargy, and the gradual reforms of the next half-century under King Carol's impulse much altered the outward aspect of the city, its civic government, and the easy-going life of its people.

The city lies in a hollow of the Wallachian plain, traversed by the sluggish Dimbovitza. What the foreigner admires most about it is its gardens, which are responsible for the extensive area which it occupies—more than 20 square miles. The palace, which was grievously disarranged by Prince Carol in 1893 was rebuilt in 1898; and the other public buildings include the Catholic Cathedral, a fine edifice of 1875-84, some handsome hotels, and the city's innumerable churches, which with their metal-plated cupolas give to the place a picturesque aspect. A favourite resort of the people is the Chaussee or public promenade, which is a miniature Hyde Park or Bois de Boulogne.

With the uplifting of the country and the rapid growth of the grain and oil trade, the size of Bukarest has increased rapidly. The population, which 60 years since was only 120,000, rose to 272,000 in 1900, and had now reached 340,000. A comparatively small number of its people are engaged in manufactures, but the transit trade is very considerable, Bukarest being the entrepot for the trade between Austria and the Balkan Peninsula.

Bukarest has had a chequered history, and has often been ravaged by fire and pestilence—in 1812, 70,000 of the inhabitants died of plague in six weeks; it has also been several times besieged. Its origin is said to have been a fortress erected on this spot to command the approaches to Tirgoviste, formerly the capital of Wallachia. Although its early history is obscure, it is at any rate known to have been burnt in 1595 by the Turks, and first became the capital of Wallachia in 1858.—Times.

RHODESIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Mr. Chaplin, Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the Caledonian Banquet, at Bulawayo, said one-third of the electorate of Southern Rhodesia was on active service, which he considered a fair proportion. Compulsory service had been suggested, but the results of any measure of compulsion would be exceedingly small in comparison with the risks. The best policy at present was to trust to the patriotism of the people, and he believed they would not trust in vain.

STRONG LANGUAGE BY WOMEN.

DO WAR TIMES LOOSEN MANNERS AND MORALS?

[BY JANE RAMSAY-KERR.]

How does war affect the tone and the manners of society? In the Napoleonic wars, the morals and manners of France became notoriously free, and a state of war is supposed to tend towards a lax and unrestrained atmosphere generally. The theory is an interesting one, and the changes in English society during the last two and a half years seem to bear out the truth of it.

The old and rather attractive idea of woman as some delicate creature to be shielded from contact with unpleasant, sordid, or cruel reality still lingered in men's minds. There was such a thing as a "drawing-room story," as opposed to the amusing tales which went round with the port after dinner, or which raised guffaws in the smoking-room late at night. If a man swore before a woman, he apologised. If he was in the company of some one who was emphatically "no lady," he effaced himself as much as possible, and certainly did not attempt to bow to any of his woman friends whom he might be unlucky enough to meet.

Things, however, have changed since the outbreak of war. Women no longer expect or desire as much restraint from their men friends because they themselves have thrown aside a good deal of restraint, and the criterion of what was "good form" two and a half years ago no longer applies to-day.

Strong language, the kind of language which in polite printing is rendered by dots and dashes, may now be heard in drawing-rooms, for war work has taught women to relieve their feelings in the masculine way. Thousands of women are doing men's work, and they are learning men's habits and tricks as well as their trades. One cannot be surprised that freedom of speech is one of the things they are assimilating.

Not long ago a well-known woman of society was telling a few stories of her work among the men in canteens. In relating her tales, she twice used a "soldier word" which is best translated by "blinking," and with a smile of self-exposure she said, "You know, I don't feel a bit odd using that word. I hear it so often that it has lost any unusual sound to my ears. In fact, I almost expect to hear myself use it on some eminently unsuitable occasion." Was playing golf the other day, and when my opponent made a good drive, do you know I just stopped myself in time from remarking, "What a blinking good shot!"

The spoken word has now a licence which is amazing, and every one talks with a frankness which recalls the days of a bygone age, before Victorian "refinement" put its seal on English home life. Young girls are now amused by stories which their grandmothers would not have understood, and mixed audiences of well-bred people in theatres and music-halls laugh loudly at jokes which are undoubtedly coarse in flavour.

War work and the consequent knowledge of the more brutal and sordid side of life may be accountable to a certain degree for these changes, but the fiercest desire to throw off responsibility and to snatch any moment's pleasure is the root of the alteration in English manners since the outbreak of war. Men and women are impatient of any restraint, because they feel that rules and principles may hinder them from extracting the full toll of pleasure from each hour as it flies past.

The floating nature of all amusement in war time drives men and women to seek distraction wherever and whenever they can find it. When the men come back on leave they have so little time that they must "force the pace," and the women, whose nerves are worn and frayed by the strain of waiting at home, need all the excitement possible to "keep going"—at all. This frame of mind drives away all sense of responsibility, thought of the future, leaving nothing but the fixed determination to have a "good time."

The attitude of revolt from conventions shows in a thousand small changes of manners, dress, and speech. Before the war, for instance young women seldom drank spirits and if a girl asked for a "drink" the refreshment in question was understood to be a glass of lemonade or water. Women now ask for a "drink"—and they mean a whisky and soda or a brandy and soda, and this partially for masculine drink, and is considered to be "bad form." The manner of dressing which is at present fashionable is also very typical of the war-time attitude of mind. It is impossible to "place" a woman by her appearance, for in order to be smart it is necessary for women to look what their grandmothers called "fast."

WHEN PEACE RETURNS. These changes are, perhaps, very slight, but they are ominous. Society does not want to be bothered with rules or principles in war time; it will do its war work, and do it well, but in regard to its amusements it declines to consider any question except the maximum of amusement to be extracted from the strictly limited amount of time which can be snatched from fighting and working. Men and women—or, at any rate, some of them—seem rather inclined to fall into the state of being morally jolly during the war.

War, after all, is an unnatural business, and it is only to be expected that unnatural developments will arise during its course. One can only be surprised that the psychological condition of mankind as a whole is not more distorted by the horrors of the world conflict. Happily, however, the eccentricities and extravagances of which people are guilty in war time are only temporary aberrations caused by the abnormal conditions of life. When peace is declared everything will come back to the normal—by degrees, much as the bubbles die away from the surface of boiling liquid when the cauldron which contains it is taken off the fire.—Daily Express.

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1
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THE POLITICAL CRISIS FROM INSIDE.

LORD DERBY'S ACCOUNT.

Lord Derby made a speech on the political crisis on December 8th at a luncheon in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, when he was the guest of the Aldwych Club.

Sir Hedley Le Bas, who was in the chair, proposing "Our Guest," said that if the soldiers and sailors were allowed to do their work without interference from politicians they would win the war.

Lord Derby, who was received with cheers on rising to respond, said:—In my office I have plenty to do without interfering with any of the other work of a Government which does not appear to be that office, but even in that office it became apparent, especially in the matter of man-power, that there was not sufficient grip by the governing powers of the position of the day. What was required was a small committee, who would not only consider matters and give a decision, but would have power to make all departments carry out the decisions so arrived at. (Cheers.) Unless that was done, and quickly done, there was great danger that the plans of our General Staff, whether in the case of the Army or the Navy, might fail in the forthcoming year. That was not a moment when anybody who occupied, as I did, a subordinate, but still somewhat responsible position could remain silent, and when Mr. Lloyd George (Cheers) asked me to associate myself with him in submitting to the Prime Minister a proposal for the amelioration of the existing state of affairs I felt myself amply justified in doing so. (Cheers.)

It is well you should see what the proposal was. The proposal was that the War Committee should consist of a smaller number of men, and should practically constitute the Cabinet of the country (Cheers), and that its duties should be carefully to consider every proposal, and, looking forward, to anticipate, as far as any human being could, all that might come from a policy which they adopted, and having adopted a policy to stick to it and see it through to the best of their ability. (Cheers.) The question was what should be the constitution of that War Committee, and the proposal made was that it should consist of a smaller number of men than at present, and that the Prime Minister, whose duties are so great that he cannot always provide over a committee which ought to sit all day and every day, should attend whenever he considered it desirable, and naturally when he attended it would be as the chairman of that committee. Of course in his absence there should be another chairman, properly delegated to take his place, and I think you will agree with me that for that chairmanship there was certainly one man who would be designated by the whole country as being the right man. (Cheers.) There was a further power given to the Prime Minister, and that was not only to attend and when he attended to preside over the committee, but to veto any proposal which that committee might wish to put forward.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

That was the constitution of the committee, and thought, and still think, that it would have been possible to make such a change without overthrowing the Government. That would still have left the composition and naming of the men who were to act on such a committee. A great deal of the difficulty that arose has arisen from the putting forward from many sources of many names. Several of my friends, friends whom I have worked with in the old days of party politics, have had their names put forward. Let me say of them what I am sure they have not had the opportunity of saying for themselves: there is not one of them who would not gladly have stood aside if there was a better man to be put in his place; further than that, that none of them would have taken office unless he felt it was with the good will not only of both sides of politics in Parliament, but also with the good will and confidence of the country at large. (Cheers.)

It is no use, however, talking of what might have been. We have to face the realities of the present position. I deeply regret the present situation. I had no personal motive of any sort in what I did, and I have no personal ambition except to do the best I can in any place, inside or outside the Government, in which I may find myself to help on the conduct of the war. (Cheers.) I support Mr. Lloyd George with no motive whatever except to obtain a thoroughly efficient War Committee. (Cheers.) I look upon that as indispensable, and I do not regret for one moment the action I have taken if under any Government and under any Prime Minister it secures such a committee. (Cheers.) If I had to go through this time again, much as I hated it I would do the same thing, and I would say, as I say now, that there can be no compromise on the subject of a committee on which the members shall be heart-whole in the prosecution of the war and will leave no stone unturned to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.) I can only say that it has brought one thing to my mind, and that is, that much as I dislike politics, and have disliked them for some time, I dislike them more at the present moment than I ever did.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ASQUITH.

I would like to say one word about Mr. Asquith. For me to speak of his action whether in the old days as head of his party or later as the head of a Coalition Government would be impertinent, and resented alike by those who support and those who oppose him, but I must ask you to allow me to do what I think can be done without offence, to say to you my personal character. (Cheers.) I had ever before the war some work in connection with

AN AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

The English language has given place to the American on this continent, according to a writer in *McClure's Magazine*. English is still the written language, but in the land of the star-spangled banner nobody speaks it any more. As the writer in *McClure's* says: "When Bill Biggs went to Europe for the first time he asked him daily if he understood English. 'Yes,' Bill would admit doubtfully, 'tolerable-tolerable.' I can make it out, if you go slow." What Bill was trying to say is that, like most of us, he understood English but spoke American.

"Spoken American has travelled far from spoken English. The English lift the receiver and mildly inquire: 'Are you there?' Americans rattle the handle and cry: 'Hello! Hello! Who is it?' The English say: 'Hallo-ther!' We say: 'Sure thing! They do her in'; we 'double-cross her.' They 'shut it'; we 'can it.' They tap their foreheads significantly and murmur: 'Balmy!' We remark: 'Nobuddy atome!' And spoken American has travelled even further. We have no written language. Our print is the English language, our speech is the American. For instance, we must use English letters to indicate the sound of a common American salutation: 'Goddam macha howcha' (Have you got a match about you?) But, alas! how this crude spelling maligns our smoothly articulated vernacular.

It is news to learn that in the dropping of the aspirate the Yankee is outpacing the Cockney. "Ware zee!" I have taken the place of "Where is he?" "What's he doin' eret? Shudder-rup!" is more easily interpreted than the cry from the bleachers: "Itim owd, old man!" and the applauding shout of "Attabo!" that follows when the player merits approval. This new American language has crept into the joke columns, the sporting page, and not infrequently finds recognition in the news despatches. The *McClure* writer foresees the time when the popular novel may be written in this style:

"Wen juh did din' sez she.
"Lass-night, sez he.
"Binna way long?
"Munee'n munce."
"Howz ze oh town?"
"Aw rye."
"Fie coidy, sez he.
"Aw-rye," sez she.
"Fir noble burg," sez he.
"Aw-rye," sez she."

Canada, in the language of the street and the playground, reveals a marked affinity to the American language. When a Yankee and a Canadian meet in the yards of a London hotel they have more in common than there is between the Canadian and the Englishman. The difficulty that an Englishman experiences in adjusting himself to Canadian life begins with the language. "E dunno w're 'e are,"—*Toronto Globe*.

Mr. Asquith. Since the war I have been brought much in contact with him, and during the last few months I have been a subordinate member of his Government, and I want to take the first public opportunity of thanking him for the consideration and the kindly courtesy he has always shown me, and to say that I shall always be proud to think that through all these troublous times, even before the war, when politics divided us, as they do not now, I enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Asquith. (Cheers.)

In ordinary times the outgoing of one Prime Minister and the incoming of another are looked upon by a certain section of the people as a triumph. Let us first make it clear to our enemies abroad that they will get no satisfaction out of the present crisis. (Cheers.) This is not a contest between peace and war; it is a contest as to by whom and how the war can be most successfully waged. The country has need of the best brains her sons can give her. We do not ask what their politics were before the war or what they may be after the war. We only say to all of them: "Give your best to the service of your country." (Cheers.) I know that when a new Government is formed Mr. Asquith and those who think with him are too patriotic not to give it a loyal support.

"GET ON WITH THE WAR."
Rather over a year ago I had the honour at the Mansion House of putting forward a scheme which ultimately developed into the group system of recruiting. I prefaced my remarks by asking those present to look at the map and see whether they had any great cause for satisfaction and whether they did not recognize, after looking at it, that greater efforts would have to be made by this country. I said my remarks to-day by asking you to look at the map, compare it with that of last year, and then ask yourselves: "Is all well?" We have got one thing to our credit which will not be seen on the map—the great leadership of Sir Douglas Haig, Sir J. Jellicoe, and Sir Admiral Beatty, and we have the invincible gallantry of our own troops and those of the Allies. But the map itself will not give any of us a feeling of too great complacency. I am not a pessimist—very far from it. I believe that victory will come to us, but I feel that no Government that can be formed will bring us to that victory except through many months of greater privations and hardships than we have endured and without a greater determination of the country as a whole to see the matter through, cost what it may. To secure that there is one thing that is essential and that is the thing I appeal for with all the strength in my power—unity throughout the Empire; unity in this country, unity with our Colonies, unity with our Allies. It is unity that alone can bring us to the goal at which we are aiming. It is not too late to put a very different aspect between now and next year on the map, as you see it now, but it cannot be too long delayed. Therefore I make an appeal. I say to politicians, to workers in the country: "Close your ranks; get on with the war." (Cheers.)

"LEAGUE OF PEACE."

MR. HALL CAINE'S REPLY TO AMERICAN WRITER.

Recently there appeared in the *New York Times* a series of articles signed "Cosmos"—who was referred to editorially as "a source whose competency and authority would be recognised in both hemispheres"—in which certain views were expressed about the future peace. On seeing a summary of these articles Mr. Hall Caine wrote an article replying to the theories advanced. The following copy of a cablegram from "Cosmos" gives a clear and correct presentation of the view put forward, together with a rejoinder by Mr. Hall Caine:—

TO MR. HALL CAINE.

By the courtesy of the *New York Times* I am able to make immediate reply to your cable letter dated November 26th. You have quite misunderstood the purpose of my discussions. This misunderstanding is doubtless due to the imperfect or partial form in which they have reached you. It may be due in part to the fact that at the moment of their publication there were made, both in this country and elsewhere, a number of expressions of opinion regarding the termination of the war with which my discussions may have been quite unjustifiably associated. The misunderstanding may be due in part to the caption under which they were printed. I make no plea for immediate peace. On the contrary, I entirely dissociate myself from those persons and those movements which would urge on humanitarian grounds an immediate peace even at the cost of the great objects of the war. Until these objects are gained and, having been gained, are secured for the future, this war cannot end in anything that would deserve the name of peace.

Under such circumstances the result would be at best a new era of competitive armaments and a new and desperate struggle by the use of every means known to man to gain a position of advantage from which to carry on another and equally terrible contest. The starting point of my discussions, assuming the certain defeat of Germany and her allies, is the belief that the time has come to consider whether the war may not be ended in the not distant future by an international agreement, in which the United States shall participate. With a view to securing a basis for the discussion definite proposals are being brought forward and examined in my contributions to the *New York Times*. It would be most helpful if, when these specific proposals have been read in full and carefully considered, it might then be pointed out how far, if at all, they may be made to serve as the basis of a future international agreement, whose aim shall be to do everything that is humanly possible to protect civilisation against a recurrence of the present calamity.

You are mistaken in assuming that these articles have been written under the disadvantage of aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. While an effort has been made to keep any expression of these emotions from appearing in these discussions this has been a difficult task, because of the death of the writer's feelings. No one to whom the cause of the Allies in this war does not make a profound emotional appeal is likely to be at all able to contribute to a discussion of the terms of a durable peace. (Signed) COSMOS.

A REJOINDER.

Mr. Hall Caine's rejoinder to "Cosmos" is as follows:—
By the courtesy of the *New York Times* I have read your letter, which appeared on Monday, and I hasten to say that hardly anything could be less like the general purport of your articles as made known to us by the digest published on this side of the ocean. That digest represented them as a "peace kite," flown possibly in German interests, or at least capable of being turned to Germany's account. But my letter was not inspired by that injurious interpretation. On the contrary, it was suggested by regret that such language should be employed by a responsible organ of British opinion about a writer who was obviously sincere, and in relation to a journal, the *New York Times*, which has published some of the most enlightened, searching, deeply-felt, and sympathetic articles that have appeared in any country during the period of the war. My letter was also prompted by a desire to make recognition of the obvious fact that the United States could only be inspired by the noblest motives of humanity (against the manifest opposition of material interest) in initiating a propaganda in favour of peace.
Therefore, I did my best to answer you on the high ground of moral law, not of military opportunity or necessity, frequently quoting the precise terms attributed to you, and drawing no inferences from your argument except such as seemed to be fair to the general trend of it. In doing this I think I represented the spirit of our people, who are not ungrateful to America for what she is doing, and would certainly not presume to banish the word "peace" from the vocabulary of the greatest of the neutral nations, however little they may desire to use it themselves.

OUR NATIONAL SPIRIT.

But if you feel that you have cause for complaint in the language sometimes held towards America in this country, I ask you to put yourself in our place. It may be true that the Junkers are not all in Germany, that the Huns are not all in Prussia, that boastful and overbearing threats are used here as well as beyond the Rhine, and that in the midst of the immeasurable suffering that has been created by the war the loudest clamour against proposals for peace may, in this country as in the countries of our enemies, come from the warlike pulpits, the heroic sofas, and the invincible armchairs. But that is by no means the whole story. Our people are a proud,

brave, high-spirited race, unaccustomed to defeat, and unwilling to bear the shame of it. In times past we have known the full bitterness of dark and threatening hours. Less than three centuries ago (after a period of world-honour, almost world-supremacy) we saw a Dutch fleet riding triumphantly in the Thames. Less than two centuries ago (on the eve of our greatest victories) we saw our forces broken on land and sea. But our national spirit has never been broken. We have never yet submitted to a disgraceful peace. And now, when we are, as we believe, the victims of a cruel and cowardly plot, when we are suffering with our Allies, and with some of the neutral nations (not excluding America) from every imaginable horror of treacherous warfare which inhumanity can devise and barbarity execute, we feel that it is not for us to prate about peace until it is near, and we know it to be right. Let our enemies squeal for it, whether in bravado or fear. It is not in the spirit of our people to do so, whatever the price we may have to pay for our silence. That is the first trait of our national character, and not to know it is not to know our British race, what it is, and what it has gone through.

"NO PREMATURE PEACE."

Some of us who have it for our duty to speak to our people through the great newspapers, from day to day or week to week, have been made acutely conscious of this undying national characteristic. There are subjects we cannot discuss because our people do not admit that they come within the realm of question. There are eventualities we cannot contemplate because they are not believed to be within the region of possibility. And about all such subjects and eventualities is the subject and eventuality of a peace which shall be premature, and therefore dishonouring and dangerous. On that question, in spite of all our sufferings, past, present, and to come, the soul of our Empire is on fire. Hence the impatience and even the suspicion with which some of the so-called "peace talk" of America has been received in this country, and hence, too, the misconception which, as your letter shows, sometimes prevails as to the scope and aim of it.

With the general trend of your letter, as cabled to me, I find myself in complete agreement. That when the war has been rightly ended (God grant it may be seen!) an effort ought to be made to establish an international agreement whose aim would be to protect civilisation against the recurrence of such another calamity is a proposition that will commend itself to the vast majority of my countrymen. And it will seem to us to be fit and right that America should take the lead in this high enterprise, as the one great nation whose power would command authority throughout the world, and whose hands are clean of the present crime.

"THE FINAL RESORT."

But in joining your League of Peace we should have no illusions. We should not necessarily think we were promoting the peace principles of the Founder of our Faith. Those principles, as most of us understand them, are based on the theory that violence, in whatever form employed, produces violence, and that the only way to establish the rule of the moral law is not to resist evil. But we see that that doctrine may make martyrs and religions, not nations, and that your International League of Peace would have to be founded on force. Like civil government, it would depend in the final resort on the power behind it, and therefore be liable to deadlocks and breakdowns and some of the lesser dangers of the present condition.

On the other hand, we recognise the difference that the force behind your League of Peace would be world force, not national force. That difference would be fundamental. It would give us reason to hope that the moral law would be allowed to operate in international disputes, and therefore an ultimatum like that of Austria to Serbia would be impossible; that the rights of the little nations would be considered apart from their power to enforce them, and therefore the violation of Belgium and the enslavement of her people would be unthinkable; and, above all, that another such world war as we are now in the midst of, involving incalculable sufferings to half a million millions, would never again be undertaken, after a few delicious days of intoxicating diplomacy, conducted in secret by a handful of men who are not all distinguished for intelligence or above the suspicion of unworthy motives.

If America in due time can bring to pass a condition like that it will have rendered a service to humanity such as the world has hardly yet dared to hope for. So blessed a consummation would almost reconcile us to the immeasurable misery of the present frightful conflict, by making us feel that for this reason God has permitted it, that as once by flood, so now by fire, the world might be purged of the worst of its impurities—that He has allowed nothing to be wasted, no suffering, no sacrifice, and that through the grandeur, as well as the sorrow, of the time He has given to His stricken world a glorious resurrection. God grant it!

(Signed) HALL CAINE.

DANISH SMUGGLING.

During the last seven months fines amounting to £300,000 have been imposed in Denmark on smugglers, and many heavy sentences of imprisonment have been inflicted. In Sweden a fine of £30,000 was recently imposed for a single offence. Yet such penalties do not deter offenders. Many of the smugglers are Germans, while some are Danes, working with international organisations. A large German merchant of Copenhagen was convicted of smuggling 60,000 lb. of rubber which was contained in sealed berring tins. It is believed that the German Government pays the fines.

at the 11th at 11.15.—No returns from
nor N.E. China. Pressure has decreased
only in all other districts except over the
Japanes, where it is nearly stationary.

The anti-cyclone remains stationary, over China. It has weakened slightly, but is still intense.

Fresh to strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.34 inch, against an average of 0.27 inch.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Aden	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Bombay	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Calcutta	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Canton	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Cebu	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Hankow	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Harbin	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Hongkong	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Kobe	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Manila	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Peking	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Shanghai	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Singapore	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Tientsin	Light variable breeze, light rain.
Yokohama	Light variable breeze, light rain.

Hongkong to Gay Rock	...	N. to N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.
Formosa Channel	...	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo	{	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	{	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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Vladivostok	8a								
Nemuro	8a								
Hakodate	10								
Tokio	10								
Koshi	10								
Nagasaki	10								
Kagoshima	10								
Osaka	10								
Naha	10								
Yokohama	10								
Bonin Is.	10								
Chefoo	6a								
Wailai									
Hankow									
Lohang	10								
Kinkiang	10								
Chungking	10								
Shanghai	10	3 71	18		WNW	2	b		
Guthrie	10	3 69	35	58	NW	1	b		
Sharp Peak	10	30 49	38	72	NW	1	b		
Swatow	8a	30 59	44	37	NE	4	b		
Amoy	10								
Taihekou	6a	30 53	53	78	ENE	4	a		
Tai chi	10	3 41	39				0	b	
Tai san	10	3 28	45		N	4	b		
Ki chun	10	30 37	51		N	7	b		
Pescadore	10	30 40	54		N	8	b		
Canton	7a								
Hongkong	10	30 45	45	35	N	2	o		
Cape Hong	10	30 45			NNE	5	o		
Macao	10	30 47	43	49	N	4	o		
Wesoo	7a								
Holchow	10								
Pakhoi	10								
Tientsin	7a	30 51	84	44	NE	2	o		
Tientsin	10	30 33	82		NW	4	o		
Cape St. James	10	30 59	66		NW	4	o		
Agneri	10								
Dagupan	10	30 74	73	62	NE	4	b		
Manila	10	30 04	72	78	NW	1	o		
Leyte	10								
Tsaoshan	10				ENE				
Hiole	10								
Surigao	10								
Labuan	10	20 84	78	91	N	4	b		

T. F. CLAYTON, *Director.*
1. BAROMETRICAL, reduced to 82 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (we), z rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1918.
With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
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Office.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 11th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.50	30.51	30.44
Temperature	52	45	55
Humidity	19	26	30
Wind Direction	NNE	North	NNW
Force	2	2	2
Weather	b	c	c

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 12th to 18th January.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week or	Days of Month	H'k'ng Mean Time.	Height	H'k'ng Mean Time.	Height		
Fri.	12	h m. 0 52 a.	ft. in. 4 3	p. m. 6 17.	ft. in. 4 3		
Satur.	13	1 14 a.	5 7	5 57.	3 6		
		1 15 a.	5 8	5 48.	3 6		
Sun.	14	1 14 a.	5 2	5 37.	3 6		
		1 43 a.	4 6	6 14.	3 0		
Mon.	15	0 21	5 7	7 48.	2 4		
		2 16 a.	4 9	7 43.	2 4		
Tues.	16	3 18 a.	5 m.	8 37.	3 1		
		2 56 a.	5 m.	9 30.	3 0		
Wed	17	2 40 a.	4 3	8 47.	2 1		
		3 23 a.	5 8	11 38.	3 0		
Thurs.	18	4 54 a.	4 0	9 51.	3 2		
		4 31 a.	6 4				

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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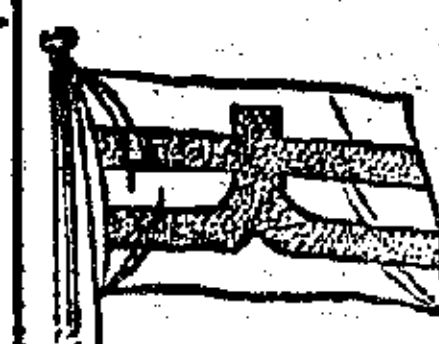
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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

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Persons requiring special information must apply at the Inquiry Counter in the Public Mail of the G. P. O.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Office are now as follows:

To Canton, Fatsan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa } 2 cents for 3 ounces.
Other Parts of China ... } 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.01 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.03 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aunau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sardin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	9.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samsoi	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

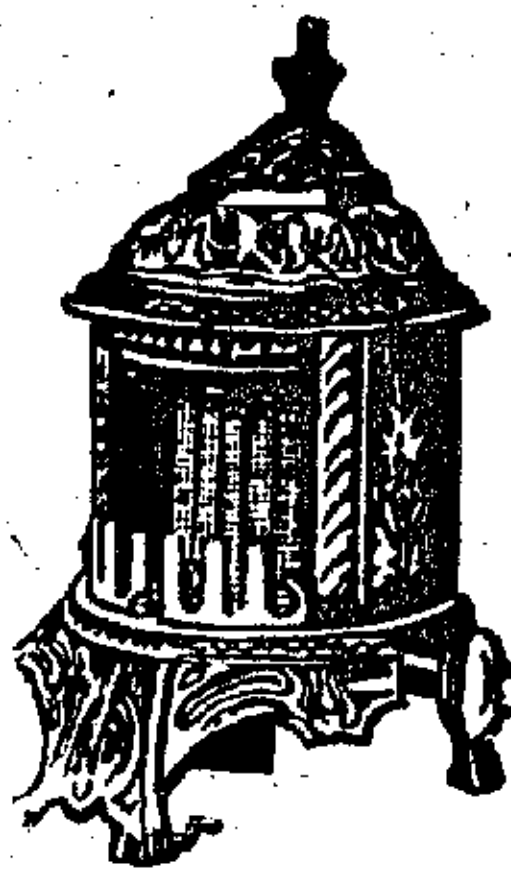
For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kamchuk	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
Kaukang	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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The "Majestic" Electric Heater is light enough to be carried from Room to Room



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are always welcome and none more appreciated than a "MAJESTIC" ELECTRIC RADIATOR.

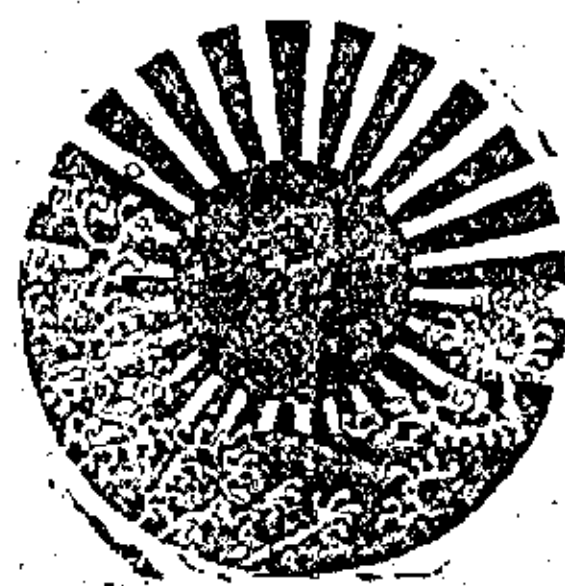
and can be attached to any Electric light socket or plug, and uses less current than any Radiator of like power.

SOLD BY—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VREUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER
SOLD EVERYWHERE

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 11th.	
On London.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight ...	2/4 1/2
On Paris.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 235
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	235 1/2
On New York.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 65 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight ...	—
On Bombay.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 170 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	170 nom.
On Calcutta.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 170 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	170 nom.
On Shanghai.—	Bank Bills, at sight ... 100
Private, 30 days' sight ...	100 1/2
On Yokohama.—	On demand ... 100 1/2
On Manila.—	On demand—Pess ... 11 1/2
On Singapore.—	On demand ... 59 1/2
On Batavia.—	On demand ... 12 1/2
On Hongkong.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ...	48.45 a.
Gold Leaf, 100 lbs. per seal ...	\$31.00
BAR SILVER, per oz. ...	—

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents piece ...	\$0.08 Premium.
Hongkong 10 " ...	10.12
Canton 20 " ...	\$3.70 discount.
Canton 10 " ...	\$3.70

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11TH JANUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$700	22 3/4 int. act. 1916	
INSURANCES.				
Canton ...	\$50	\$377 1/2 buy.	\$25 for 1914	
Chung Fong ...	\$50	\$155	\$9 for 1914	
Hongkong Fire ...	\$50	\$375	\$27 for 1914	
North China ...	\$5	Tls. 150	27 1/2 for 1915	
Union ...	\$100	\$200, buyers	\$86 for 1914	
Yangtze ...	\$50	\$255	\$18 for 1914	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co. ...	\$50	\$115, buy.	\$14 for year ending	
Canton Steamships ...	\$15	\$20, buyers	\$1 for 1915 [30.6.15]	
Indo-China Trd. Co. ...	\$5	\$43, sellers	3 int. for 1916	
Da. Del. ...	\$5	\$132	10 int. for 1916	
Star Ferry Co. ...	\$10	\$57, sellers	\$2.10 for year ending	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars ...	\$100	\$129	\$12 for 1915	
Malayan Sugars ...	\$50	\$37	First year	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co. ...	\$50	\$48, sales	\$3.50 for 1915	
H. and W. Dock Co. ...	\$50	\$126 1/2	\$2 1/2 int. for 1916	
Shanghai Docks ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 87, buy.	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending	
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates ...	\$100	\$101, sellers	\$7 for 1915	
Hongkong Hotels ...	\$50	\$115, sellers	\$3 for 1 year	
Hongkong Lands ...	\$100	\$25, buyers	\$3 1/2 int. for 1916	
Humphreys Estates ...	\$10	\$6.80, buy.	35 cents for 1915	
Kowloon Lands ...	\$50	\$35, sellers	\$3 1/2 for 1915	
West Point ...	\$50	\$32, sellers	\$2 int. account 1916	
OTHS.				
Langkai ...	\$10	Tls. 22	Tls. 1 for year ending	
Shells ...	\$1	108/-	31-10-15	
Ural Caspian ...	\$1	32/-	7/- for 1915	
MINING.				
Kaifeng ...	\$1	38/-	9/- for 1915/16	
Haibo ...	\$1	\$2.40	1/- int. act. year ending	
Troch ...	\$1	31/6	30-6-15	
CORR. MILLS.				
Ewo ...	Tls. 50	T. 145	None since 1916	
Kang Yik ...	Tls. 10	Tls. 14 1/2	3/- int. account 1916	
Shanghai ...	Tls. 60	T. 112, sol.	Tls. 16 for year ending	
Yangtze ...	Tls. 5	Tls. 5 1/2	30-10-15	
MANUFACTURES.				
China Borneo ...	\$12	\$3 1/2	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending	
China Lights ...	\$5	\$4 1/2, buyers	30-11-15	
China Provident ...	\$10	\$8.90, s. & b.	Tls. 6 for year ending	
Dairy Farms ...	\$6	\$25 1/2	30-6-16	
Green Island Cement ...	\$10	\$11.70, sales	Nil for 1915	
Hongkong Electric ...	\$10	\$53	72 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Ice ...	\$25	\$100	None since 1906	
Hongkong Ropes ...	\$10	\$34 1/2	70 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Steels ...	\$10	\$9 1/2	\$3 for year ending	
Hongkong Tram ...	\$5	\$7.10, sales	31-7-16	
Peak Tram Old ...	\$10	\$10	60 cents for 1915	
Do. New ...	\$1	\$1	\$2.25 for year ending	
Steam Laundry ...	\$5	\$3 1/2	29-2-16	
Union Waterworks ...	\$10	\$16	\$2 int. account 1916	
Watson & Co. ...	\$10	\$6 1/2, buyers	\$1 int. account 1916	
Wm. Powell, Limited ...	\$7	\$6 1/2, buy.	None for year ending	

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs ...	\$1	Sept.	\$2.80 x d.	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas ...	\$5	Jan.	\$11.70	77 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glencely ...	\$1	Oct.	\$2.30	77 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah ...	\$1	Apr.	\$4.00	41 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kompas ...	\$2	June	\$3.00	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda ...	\$1	Aug.	\$2.25	—	—
Malakoff ...	\$2	Dec.	\$4.75	—	10 p. c.
New Serendah ...	\$2	Dec.	\$4.25	—	10 p. c.
Sandycroft ...	\$2	Jan.	\$4.00	—	12 1/2 p. c.
Tapi ...	\$10	Dec.	\$22.00	—	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			3/-		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

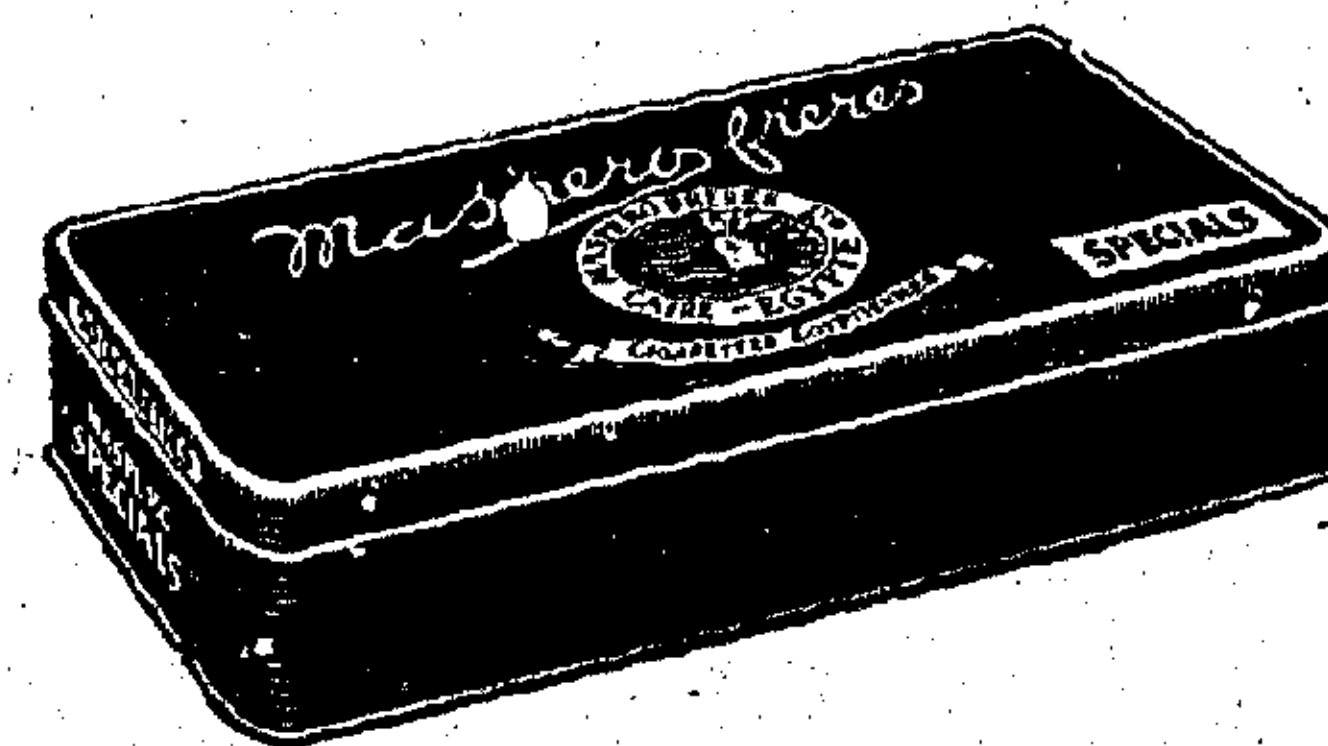
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES

Maspero freres



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRERES,

CAIRO, EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. M. H. Holyok,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHINA MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.
(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Kiating, Tientsin, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tientsin, Haikang, Changhai, Weihow, Shachin, Changhai, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changchun, Sinyang, Loao, Chowken, Tsinan, Chowsan, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yichang, Huiming, Chetso, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, CAKTON, KUBIVANG, PEKING, Kueihua's Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [99]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

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